



SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

mail@szabo-scandic.com

www.szabo-scandic.com

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

Slc16a4 siRNA (m): sc-153492

BACKGROUND

Monocarboxylates, such as lactate and pyruvate, play an integral role in cellular metabolism. Lactic acid is produced in large quantities as a result of glycolysis, which provides the majority of ATP to cells under normal physiological conditions. However, accumulation of lactic acid leads to a decrease in intracellular pH and cessation of glycolysis. In order for glycolysis to continue at a high rate, lactic acid must be transported out of the cell. This transport process is carried out by a family of monocarboxylate transporters (MCTs), which function as proton symports and are stereoselective for L-lactate. The MCT family consists of at least eight members, MCT 1-8, which contain between 10-12 transmembrane-helical (TM) domains, with the amino and carboxy termini located in the cytoplasm. MCT1 is widely expressed and is the major form of MCT in tumor cells and erythrocytes. MCT2 is highly expressed in liver and testis, while MCT3 and MCT4 are predominantly expressed in skeletal muscle.

REFERENCES

- Gerhart, D.Z., et al. 1997. Expression of monocarboxylate transporter MCT1 by brain endothelium and glia in adult and suckling rats. *Am. J. Physiol.* 273: E207-E213.
- Halestrap, A.P., et al. 1997. Lactate transport in heart in relation to myocardial ischemia. *Am. J. Cardiol.* 80: 17A-25A.
- Lin, R.Y., et al. 1998. Human monocarboxylate transporter 2 (MCT2) is a high affinity pyruvate transporter. *J. Biol. Chem.* 273: 28959-28965.
- Price, N.T., et al. 1998. Cloning and sequencing of four new mammalian monocarboxylate transporter (MCT) homologues confirms the existence of a transporter family with an ancient past. *Biochem. J.* 329: 321-328.
- Halestrap, A.P., et al. 1999. The proton-linked monocarboxylate transporter (MCT) family: structure, function and regulation. *Biochem. J.* 343: 281-299.
- Juel, C., et al. 1999. Lactate transport in skeletal muscle—role and regulation of the monocarboxylate transporter. *J. Physiol.* 517: 633-642.
- Bonen, A. 2000. Lactate transporters (MCT proteins) in heart and skeletal muscles. *Med. Sci. Sports Exerc.* 32: 778-789.
- Bonen, A., et al. 2000. Abundance and subcellular distribution of MCT1 and MCT4 in heart and fast-twitch skeletal muscle. *Am. J. Physiol. Endocrinol. Metab.* 278: E106710-106777.

CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION

Genetic locus: Slc16a4 (mouse) mapping to 3 F2.3.

RESEARCH USE

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.

PROTOCOLS

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

PRODUCT

Slc16a4 siRNA (m) is a pool of 3 target-specific 19-25 nt siRNAs designed to knock down gene expression. Each vial contains 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA, sufficient for a 10 μ M solution once resuspended using protocol below. Suitable for 50-100 transfections. Also see Slc16a4 shRNA Plasmid (m): sc-153492-SH and Slc16a4 shRNA (m) Lentiviral Particles: sc-153492-V as alternate gene silencing products.

For independent verification of Slc16a4 (m) gene silencing results, we also provide the individual siRNA duplex components. Each is available as 3.3 nmol of lyophilized siRNA. These include: sc-153492A, sc-153492B and sc-153492C.

STORAGE AND RESUSPENSION

Store lyophilized siRNA duplex at -20° C with desiccant. Stable for at least one year from the date of shipment. Once resuspended, store at -20° C, avoid contact with RNAses and repeated freeze thaw cycles.

Resuspend lyophilized siRNA duplex in 330 μ l of the RNase-free water provided. Resuspension of the siRNA duplex in 330 μ l of RNase-free water makes a 10 μ M solution in a 10 μ M Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 20 mM NaCl, 1 mM EDTA buffered solution.

APPLICATIONS

Slc16a4 siRNA (m) is recommended for the inhibition of Slc16a4 expression in mouse cells.

SUPPORT REAGENTS

For optimal siRNA transfection efficiency, Santa Cruz Biotechnology's siRNA Transfection Reagent: sc-29528 (0.3 ml), siRNA Transfection Medium: sc-36868 (20 ml) and siRNA Dilution Buffer: sc-29527 (1.5 ml) are recommended. Control siRNAs or Fluorescein Conjugated Control siRNAs are available as 10 μ M in 66 μ l. Each contain a scrambled sequence that will not lead to the specific degradation of any known cellular mRNA. Fluorescein Conjugated Control siRNAs include: sc-36869, sc-44239, sc-44240 and sc-44241. Control siRNAs include: sc-37007, sc-44230, sc-44231, sc-44232, sc-44233, sc-44234, sc-44235, sc-44236, sc-44237 and sc-44238.

RT-PCR REAGENTS

Semi-quantitative RT-PCR may be performed to monitor Slc16a4 gene expression knockdown using RT-PCR Primer: Slc16a4 (m)-PR: sc-153492-PR (20 μ l). Annealing temperature for the primers should be 55-60° C and the extension temperature should be 68-72° C.